

THREE NEW SPECIES OF DRYOPIDAE.

By H. J. CARTER, B.A., F.E.S., and E. H. ZECK.

SIMSONIA COTTERENSIS n.sp.

(Plate xix., Fig. 1.)

Elongate-obovate, nitid metallic black or very dark purple above and beneath, legs dark, antennae flavous, its apex infusate, whole surface glabrous.

Head strongly, not densely, punctate, eyes large and prominent.

Prothorax, apex roundly produced in middle, anterior angles defined, slightly obtuse, base subtruncate; widest behind middle, sides sinuately narrowed to the front, scarcely sinuate behind, posterior angles obtuse. Disc strongly bilobed, separating sulcus nearly straight, with a shallow medial extension behind, lateral foliation rather wider than usual, extreme border narrow and entire, a short subobsolete, sublateral carina at base, fine, somewhat irregular punctures on surface, these coarser towards sides.

Elytra: Widest behind middle, subsinuate before apex, margins entire, striate-punctate, the striae most clearly defined at sides, elsewhere confused by small, oleaginous, irregular rugae that follow the lines of the striae; strial punctures finer than in *S. wilsoni*, intervals with a single line of minute punctures. Underside with moderately large, scattered punctures over the sternal regions—except on prosternal process—the latter rather widely rounded, carinate along middle.

Dimensions: 2.6 x 1 mm.

Habitat: Federal City Territory, Cotter River. (Miss W. Kent-Hughes).

Sixteen examples sent by their captress, one of the entomological staff of the Research Council at Canberra, were at first diagnosed as *S. wilsoni*. Further examination showed well defined distinctions. (a) Much finer elytral sculpture, with its minute, longitudinal rugae—these sometimes linear—elsewhere like minute drops of oil; (b) dark legs and underside; (c) prothorax more widely foliate with deeper transverse sulcus.

Holotype in Coll. Carter.

SIMSONIA LONGIPES n.sp.

(Plate xix., Fig. 3.)

Elongate-obovate, black nitid and glabrous above. Antennae red with apical segments dark, tarsi piceous.

Head closely punctate, eyes not prominent, antennae lineate, extending to middle of prothorax.

Prothorax, anterior lobe convex and produced at middle, anterior angles rounded, base subtruncate, posterior angles obtuse; widest behind middle, sides here moderately rounded, lobes separated by a wide, deep and almost straight depression producing a slight sinuation at sides; disc with rather small punctures not closely set.

Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax at base, widest behind middle; striate-punctate, the striae shallow, the punctures therein not large, evenly and closely set, intervals flat, closely and finely punctate, with here and there fine transverse rugae.

Prosternal process narrow and rounded at apex, bisulcate, with a raised medial division; metasternum with coarse, shallow punctures.

Abdomen sublaevigate, with a few scratch-like punctures, the apical

segment finely granulose. Legs unusually long, inside of tibiae with a thin line of hair, post tibiae feebly curved.

Dimensions: 2.3 x 0.9 mm.

Habitat: S. Queensland, Pine River, Petrie district. (Leathom Wassel).

Eleven examples, taken by this keen young entomologist, can only be confused with *S. angusta* in our table of the genus. It is, however, larger, with finer punctures on the pronotum and in the elytral series, besides having evidently longer legs. Holotype in Coll. Carter.

AUSTROLIMNIUS OBLONGUS n.sp.

(Plate xix., Fig. 5.)

Oblong-oval; upper surface and sternal regions nitid brownish black, abdomen brown, legs and antennae pale, the knees dark.

Head and *prothorax* sublaevigate, or only microscopically punctate, the latter produced partly over the head; widest at middle, sides lightly rounded, hind angles obtuse, medial and sublateral sulci clearly cut but not wide, lateral margins minutely serrulate.

Elytra oblong, margins minutely serrulate, the lateral carinae distinct, the interior one widest; seriate (scarcely striate), punctate, the seriate punctures regular, small in the 4 dorsal rows, larger in the 2 rows between the interior and 2nd carinae; a single row of still larger punctures between the 2nd and lateral carinae; intervals flat and laevigate.

Prosternum very convex, its process rather wide, but narrowing to a subtruncate apex, its surface smooth, its border raised. Metasternum and abdomen very minutely punctate. Male with fore tarsi dilated and flattened, mid-tibiae with pointed process on inner side at apex, and 4 comb-like structures midway between apex and base. Hind tibiae subangulately widened, also bearing 3 or 4 short comb-like structures. Female with all legs normal.

Dimensions: ♀—1.6 x 0.6 mm.; ♂—slightly narrower.

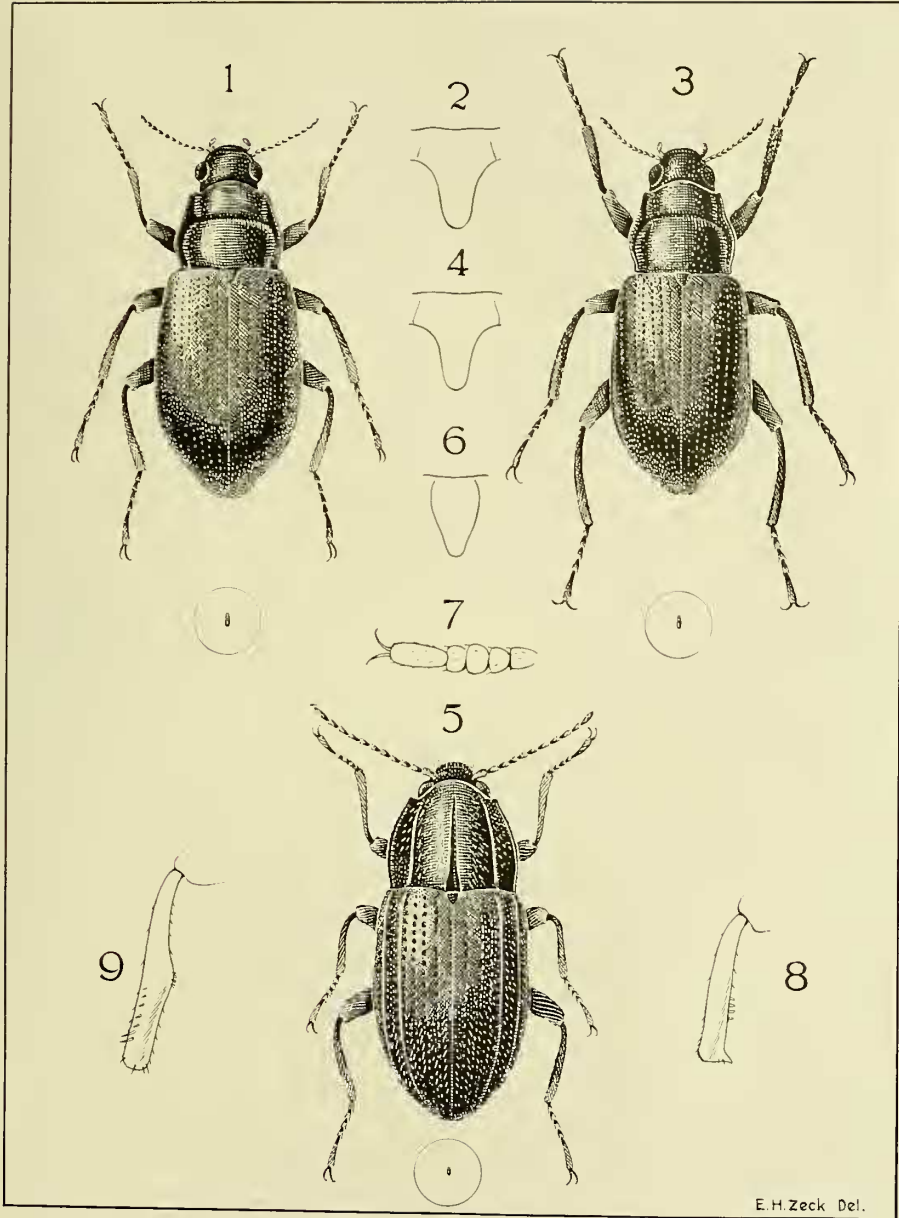
Habitat: N.S.W. Lannigan's Creek, Burragorang. (Consett Davis).

Four examples were found by this energetic naturalist in February. It is more elongate and flatter than usual, but has the special characters and prosternal process of the genus. Holotype (♂) and Allotype (♀) in Coll. Carter.

Explanation of Plate xix.

Fig.

1. *Simsonia cotterensis*.
2. Sternal process of *S. cotterensis*. x 42.
3. *Simsonia longipes*.
4. Sternal process of *S. longipes*. x 42.
5. *Austrolimnius oblongus*.
6. Sternal process of *A. oblongus*. x 42.
7. Fore tarsus of male *A. oblongus*.
8. Middle tibia of male *A. oblongus*.
9. Hind tibia of male *A. oblongus*.



THREE NEW SPECIES OF DRYOPIDAE.